

# THE POST.

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AT LEBANON, KY.,  
BY W. W. JACK.

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## Poe's Corner.



For the Post.  
EVENING.

'Tis evening, and the stars have come  
Upon the shaded brow of night;  
And down upon each silent lake  
They send their soft, sweet golden light.  
The moon rides high amid those worlds  
That float in ether far away;  
And sends to earth on silver wings,  
A gentler and a softer day.

On yon majestic oak that flings  
Its giant arms across the skies;  
In silvery lines of loveliness,  
A scattered moonbeam faintly lies.  
Soft trembling on each tender leaf,  
Bright dew drops shine—earth's diadem;  
And weave a diamond wreath to twine  
In beauty round the parent stem.

Beneath yon grove of orange flowers  
A silvery net-work dimly lies,  
Where dew drops sleep unconscious on  
The fragrant blossoms closing eyes.  
The birds have hushed their vesper hymns;  
But brooklets wake a serenade  
Whose echoing music soft and clear,  
Fills every nook and winding glade.

Sweet evening; hallowed hour of rest;  
Oh! welcome be thy pensive wing;  
For to the dark o'erclouded heart,  
A soothing influence thou dost bring.  
Bright Venus sparkles on thy brow,  
In all her radiant divinity;  
And Dian too, o'er wood and wave,  
In wild, romantic beauty shines.

HENRIE.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Jan. 1855

## Communicated.

For the Post.

### To the Friends of the Lebanon Female Academy.

CONCLUDED.

We concluded our last article with an enumeration of some of the objections to teachers and schools, which objections, or some of them, so generally cause schools to be short-lived, and of comparatively little worth.

We shall, therefore, commence this article by considering the remedy for these objections, as far as they may be remedied. Some of them cannot be cured, and must, therefore, be endured—like other ills to which the flesh is heir. On these it is needless to enlarge. We shall, therefore, direct our attention to those which are susceptible of improvement or remedy. It seems allowable here to remark that country villages have some notoriety for gossip; at least, more than is common elsewhere. Some persons frequently rehearse the faults of their neighbors, and enlarge upon them with great freedom and flippancy in the absence of those neighbors. In this way much is said which is unfounded in truth, and much more which prudence would forbid, because it can produce no good, and might do mischief. A school, more than anything else, is pregnable to these thrusts. The first great thing, then, which should be done by every one interested in a school, especially in villages, is to lend his or her efforts, by word and deed, to build up, and not to tear down, such institutions. Discourage tattling among the scholars about occurrences at school, and if anything occurs there of a derogatory nature, and worthy of notice, tell it to the teacher alone, and that with the view of correcting it. If he fails to do this, it is then soon enough to herald it abroad. If it is not of sufficient importance to mention to him, it should not be considered important enough to be spoken of to others, or to influence one's action concerning the school. Nothing is more common than the partial or entire falsity of rumors of this kind; and frequently when they are true, they are known to every one before they are to the teacher, if, indeed, the latter ever hears of them. Such influences upon a school act like a cancer upon the body.

But some object to this course, because it is unpleasant to mention unpleasant things to one who is interested. This is no sufficient reason, especially in business matters. It is a poor and sickly friendship which prevents me from telling a friend occurrences which militate against his welfare, and more especially, if I am myself interested, as in keeping up a school. It is also an adage that "flattering friends are worse than open enemies." Such friendships are shallow and deceptive. But again, those who interpose this objection are generally the very first to tell every one else, and thereby do the greatest possible injury of which the case will admit. It is indeed a cecivie charity which would thus tattle a neighbor into disrepute and starvation, to avoid hurting his feelings, by telling him the cause of his difficulties, which, of course, could and should be done in a kind and friendly spirit. But such tender-tongued friends have their ear-marks, and will certainly be detected sooner or later, unless they keep their heads bandaged continually, and even if they do, that very act will excite the strongest suspicion. They are destined to feel or realize, if they are too

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## Miscellaneous.

From the Louisville Journal.

IRON.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Patterson, Moore & Co., of the Belmont and Nelson Furnaces.

They are now storing some seven hundred tons of their iron in our city, the product of Belmont Furnaces, situated in Bullitt county. We need say nothing of the superior excellence of their iron, as our founders and manufacturers are well acquainted with the quality of the iron from the Salt River region; it is unsurpassed by any that comes to this market. This company expect to make at the two furnaces (Belmont and Nelson) some 3,500 tons per year, which they desire to sell in this city.

This must result in convenience to our manufacturers, as they can not only get iron made to suit any purpose they may require it for, but as soon as the Nashville railroad is completed to the junction of the Lebanon branch, iron can be ordered from the furnaces at any time in the year, which will avoid, to a certain extent, the necessity of purchasing large stocks for a supply during low water.

If our Cincinnati neighbors had as extensive an iron region within twenty-five miles of them as we have, we feel assured they would ere this have known more about it than we do. They know how to appreciate the advantages to be derived from sure and regular supplies of either coal or iron.

The Nelson Furnace is on the line of the Lebanon Branch road, the work on which road now seems to be progressing in a manner highly creditable to those entrusted with its management, there now being some 400 men at work, and the contractors are advertising for 200 more. We are advised from reliable sources that the road will be ready by the first of November next for the iron, and the whole road completed and in running order within twelve months from this date.

This done, who can estimate the results to the city of Louisville. Regarding Lebanon even as the final terminus of this road, the pork, tobacco, and other produce of the counties of Marion, Washington, Boyle, Lincoln, Taylor, Casey, Taylor, Adair, Green, and Larue, will all center at Lebanon for shipment to this city. But the friends of this road have no idea of Lebanon being the terminus, but look to its early extension to Knoxville, Tenn., connecting with all the Southern Railroads, and bringing us in close proximity with the whole Southern seaboard.

We are pleased to see with what universal favor our citizens sustain this enterprise—we mean the early completion of the first section of some 28 or 30 miles of the Louisville and Nashville road and the Lebanon branch, some 35 miles, making in all about 65 miles to Lebanon. The citizens along the line of this branch road have set an example worthy of imitation in railroad building. The private subscriptions amount to over \$200,000, and the county of Marion has subscribed as much more, making in all near \$12,000 per mile. Let other portions of the State do likewise, and then we can confidently look for that progress in railroad building so desirable to all.

BREAST-PINS USED AS SIGNS.—It is easily to be understood that an ornament so capable of variety in form and material would give birth to the mania for forming collections. A financier, well known under the restoration, enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest amateur in breast-pins of the capital. His charming wife—who might have been taken for his daughter—was most attentive in her endeavors to satisfy his mania; and not only on ordinary occasions, but at all times, was glad to seize opportunities for presenting him with a new breast-pin, utterly unlike any he possessed. More, she carried her attention so far as to insist upon reserving to herself, as her exclusive privilege the care of selecting and placing the pin to be worn every morning. As the reader may readily understand, the husband was delighted to be the object of attentions so delicate and constant. But, oh! feminine perfidy! must the mystery be revealed? Each specimen of this rich collection had a private signification, understood by madame and a young gentleman whom her husband visited daily. A solitary brilliant, emblem of the shepherd's star, meant, "I shall be alone this evening." A cameo, with the head of Medusa carved upon it, meant, "My husband will be at home." A medallion full of hair meant, "I have the headache." There was a breast-pin for each theatre, for each walk, for each friend's house, at which a meeting could be arranged. All the phases of an intrigue had their golden representative, and thus, ornamented with secret hieroglyphics, which he was proud to carry about with him, the poor financier was the faithful but unconscious messenger in the treasuries of which he was the victim.—History of the Cravat.

The following snapping-turtle affair is from a London paper: "Douglas, dear, do you think I am generally bad-tempered?" "No, dear, said he, "I think you are particularly so."

dull of comprehension to see it, that the mete they measure will be measured to them again. "God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." It is the Arab's adage that "slanders, like chickens, come home to roost." I have thus enlarged upon this part of our subject, because these evils are so common, so unnecessary, and so detrimental.

The short-lived character of schools generally is attributable to defects among the people generally, for if any other is their location, they could and would be removed with the greatest facility and promptness. It is needless, then, to apply a remedy except where there is disease. And as charity begins at home, let us inquire what is the history of our Female Academy, and thereby attend first to our own business. The answer might be embodied in three monosyllables, change, change, change. Teachers have come and gone with almost every season. As soon as the novelties of a new teacher subside, and the prosy, systematic study of a well-regulated school is substituted, its popularity is gone, and it is time for a new teacher, with new studies, new books, new rules; and may I not say with the new song:

"Ca-Ca-Caribban,  
Got a new master—is a new man.  
Hey-day, hey-day."

And this is the history of our little town, so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But experience is the hardest of all school teachers, and in this, as in other matters, generally imparts his lessons too late; for as soon as one generation learns it right well, another steps in to learn the same things in the same way. Hence so little improvement or permanency. Now by looking back at the causes which have produced the frequent changes of our teachers heretofore, we can readily see many which were trivial or unnecessary, and which were produced sometimes by matters disconnected with the school, and sometimes by complaints against the teachers as such, which might have been endured, with less sacrifice than that which follows an exchange of teachers, because this is generally a mere exchange of one fault for another, and always a known one for an unknown. It is sheer nonsense to expect a teacher to have no faults. In this connection I will suggest whether a spirit of forbearance towards these faults would not be serviceable. Forbearance is a Christian virtue, and such virtues are doing no harm about Lebanon whatever. Such a spirit is best calculated to enable us both to cure and endure the faults of our teachers. Change has been tried for several or more generations without success, and it is time to try something else. The spirit of forbearance now exercised towards debtors in money matters, is saving many a poor man's chattels from the hands of the auctioneer, and his children from dispersion into the haunts of pauper and distress. Any one who has taught school well knows what a good opportunity he has had to exercise forbearance, endurance, patience, and all such Christian virtues. So very well is this opportunity appreciated, that most persons escape from it with much loathing and expedition.

In judging a school, there is one consideration above almost all others to be kept in view, and that is the advancement of the scholars in the branches they study. This is what people pay for, and it is what they should look for. By this a teacher should be willing to be judged. As it regards the having of too many scholars, or too few assistants, people are not generally, and cannot become, competent judges. In fact, many of the patrons are incompetent to judge of their children's advancement in their studies, which is the principal point on which they have a right to decide. Some few of my patrons, even in Lebanon, have supposed that their children were making very little progress, while they were progressing rapidly. This is simply because they know nothing about it. I am glad to be able to say that my scholars in Lebanon have generally made good advancement, and some of the worst behaved have learned the most, and this is by no means an uncommon occurrence. It never grieves me to lose a scholar that learns but little or nothing.

I feel justified in enlarging a little upon our own Academy, because its present meagre patronage seems to mock the solicitude manifested a year ago for a permanent school. Lebanon feels proud and boasts of her enterprise, and yet has but one school for girls, and that one has less than twenty scholars, while the entire population will probably number one thousand.

I know the cry is hard times, hard times, and I know they are hard, and that this is a sufficient and satisfactory reason why many do not send. But there is reason to fear that it is only a partial reason with some, and that there are some whose circumstances would not justify them in making this any part of their reasons for not patronizing our Academy. If we long continue thus, Lebanon will be flooded with genuine know nothings, and will merit the convocation of the Sanhedrim of that order in Lebanon.

Some children in our village have about as much influence with their parents as

the parents have with them, and they act as though they knew this fact right well. Such children's influence is generally greater than their discretion. A well regulated school of rules and restraints, made still more disagreeable by confinement to hard or close study, is anything else but a pleasant and popular place with them, and more especially when they have arrived at that nondescript age, at which they are too large for correction, and not large enough to behave well without it. The influence of such in our Academy has been very considerable for mischief, and more so than it will ever be again under its present administration.

But the gloomiest period of our Academy's history has probably arrived, if not passed. It is now time that some re-action had commenced in its favor, at least in the minds of the more thinking and sensible portion of the community, and who are not governed by children, not even by "big children." About a year ago some of our oldest citizens and oldest patrons of the Female Academy told me that if I should have from forty to fifty scholars the first term, that I would have from sixty to one hundred the second term, but I emphatically told them no, but that the numbers would probably be less, and they were astonished and could not understand it, and for aught I know, do not understand it yet. These gentlemen, however, understand their own business very well, but not school matters. I can now tell them another thing, viz: that the signs of the times now point to a slow, gradual, but permanent improvement, in our numbers, and in everything calculated to make our Academy an honor to the town, and its pupils the just pride of their parents. But I say and mean this in no spirit of boasting, for I am too well aware that I have nothing of which to boast.

I feel justified in stating here that in order to the permanent establishment of an Academy in Lebanon, as well as in order to its greatest possible usefulness, it is, in my judgment, necessary that its popularity should wane considerably after its first session, in consequence of the concurrence of some of the causes alluded to in these articles, and whose tendency to tear down, and not to build up, an Academy. If a teacher should be unable to withstand the current of this influence, then he would be unable to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. I have been unalterably determined from the first to accomplish this object, or else break up the institution in the experiment. "That which is worth doing at all is worth doing well." I feel justified, therefore, in calling upon the friends of the institution to stand by us in this crisis, and in assuring them that the rays of hope are brightening. The school is now under better discipline, and the scholars are making better progress than at any former period, under its present teachers.

In fact, it has been improving in both these respects from the beginning, and it is now almost as good, in both respects, as could be expected or even desired. This community should, if possible, have a Female Academy in which both music and the literary branches could be well taught; for an institution having one without the other would be unable to withstand the current of opposition which it would have to encounter in the varying crises to which it would be subjected. Divers experiments might be talked of, and made to appear exceedingly plausible, and they might be undertaken, but the history of schools in Lebanon heretofore, would be their history, and thinking people would certainly be cautious about engaging in such experiments. The past should suffice, and more than suffice, upon this subject.

But writing of schools in general is more agreeable than writing of ours in particular, and I have already extended these articles to a greater length than I desired, and could extend them still further if I thought it desirable, but I forbear, with the hope that I shall be excused for making them as long as I have, and also that the errors will be overlooked. There were several typographical errors in my last article, and some will probably appear in this, for which the writer is, of course, not responsible. B. ELLIOTT.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR.—In obedience to the voice of insulted honor, slandered virtue, and unchanging national pride, I addressed a few lines to your honorable correspondent Junius, with the view of learning his position on the war field of controversy as to the know nothing party, of which he has become the unsolicited advocate.

And in doing so, I expected to be met with the sword of truth and such a display of talents would render me powerless in future. But what were my feelings on reading his article in reply; which were, if not for the sake of due courtesy to a citizen, I would not condescend to notice; feeling as I do, disregarded by a man who in order to avoid the subject under consideration, after writing a complete barlesque on me, handed me over to your kind attention.

His articles of Feb 21st, March 7th, 14th and 28th, are now before me and contents noted—but in as much as he has been an-

swered and his arguments refuted, I shall notice his last, and proceed to explain the position in which foreigners would stand were the principles of know nothings to become a law; and therefore the responsibility under which he would be placed becoming by his own acknowledgement, the advocate of a party, whose principles, as shown by their ledger, are of such a nature as to merit universal scorn.

With the view of making his arguments show to the best advantage, I will bring them in as painted upon the canvass, and I will defy Ky. talent to procure such a scenery; but if a sense of delicacy should prevent me from showing the whole scenery, lest some, love-sick swain should faint at the report of an Irish blunder-buss, I trust the audience will excuse my letting the curtain fall, and retire.

Friend Junius comes on the stage, almost scared out of his wits, holding his beaver (hat) in his hand, showing the wounds received from the editor's long gun, loaded with gas, and an Irish blunder-buss, forming a dose, &c. Such, my friends, are some of the arguments with which the ever ready mouth of low flung intrigue is prepared to answer, and such may we well expect from the advocates of uncertain guidance, by a blind policy, and a love for popularity.

We next see Ireland (a paddy) reverse his position, his heels taking the place of his head, &c. Waiter offers Junius a spy glass, to examine if there be any Know Nothings on the other side of this globe, and some wine to drink their healths for the murder of a few Irish.

Paddy offers Junius a catechism, to instruct him on the principles of avoiding infidelity; he declines, and in return offers to collect all he knows, and all Pat don't know, to make a volume, by which to support the falling arch of liberty.

Mr. Sooner is perched on a log, holding Junius by the throat, whilst John Mitchell (the exile) exhorts the wild Irishman to take his life, telling them to bear with justice no longer. Despatches to Washington, Pat with a leather medal, watching coons for fear of vultures, the Pope, and Junius on his way to a certain point, is met by Pat, and told to turn back, a bay on the road to Perryville is met by a horrid animal and killed. Exit Junius—curtain falls.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the manner in which I have been answered, and it becomes my duty to resume my subject, leaving the scenery explained to the mercies of a high-minded and liberal public.

I take it for granted that a man must know Algebra before he can explain how unknown numbers will solve a question, and a philosopher must know his subject, before he can explain it. Therefore, I presumed that friend Junius was not only willing, but able, to endure all the Know Nothing party advocates, and as their warfare is not only against foreigners, but also against Catholics, I held him to his point. If the Pope can claim allegiance from Catholics, as the Know Nothings say he can, then they are traitors. But if not, then must the seal of falsehood be placed on their mouths.

Now, Junius accuses me of bringing in the Pope and religion, whereas he knows that the light of heaven would, if possible, blush at the black designs, laid against the Catholic Church, by the party he excuses; and he says in his article of March 7, that they even dare to assert a right of citizenship, and lay claims to privileges not sanctioned by the Constitution.

We have no protection under this state of affairs. We have no protection against those who come among us, and wrest from us our birthright. (Awful.)

Yet he tells us that he is free on religion, although his party make it the hobby by which to fan the flame of bigotry against Catholics and foreigners.

In his article of March 14, he says of the Know Nothing secrecy: "The peculiar state of the times may influence them to resort to this mode of procedure in order to wrest from the vultures, who would prey on its carcass, their liberty we enjoy." And again: "They swarm in amongst us, and even attempt to establish a separate nationality, this they do." &c.

Who swarm in? Vultures. Yet he denies having called that name, makes vultures of his own people, of the blood of the eagle, soaring aloft above the vision of geese, etc. It is a pity but dogs had wings, but as it is, the geese can fly so far above the canine race that their barks do not annoy her.

Now, to be plain on the matter in question, I must say that Irish foreigners (Catholics) are always on the watch, and when they hear any rumors of exclusive suffrage, as to voting, they think that the next step will be exclusive penal laws—such as Queen Bess' of England—and exclusive jails, with the privilege of lying in chains on the cold earth; that the rack and the gibbet would be the exclusive right of the poor paupers, while Junius would be President, and all the dull sophistry that he can write for years, could never convince me of the contrary. For, although some pure blood may run in the warm current of his veins, yet will it be chilled by the dark plots of secret chambers, against his fellow man.

I say, then, that it is the duty of every American to know in what manner Catho-

lics owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome, the spiritual head of the Catholic Church. It is purely spiritual, and history shows that Catholics always kept their allegiance to their governments. And as to the Pope having claim to the property owned by the church, I would say that he has no claim to the Papal States, but by the voice of his cardinals, much less to property here. But says many, why do the bishops have deeds made out and hold them? Just because as long as he lives and over the diocese, it becomes his duty to do so. And when he dies or leaves, another takes charge, the property still belonging to the people, (Americans) foreign Catholics, as they settle around.

What then, must be the motives which induce a set of men to enter the solemn chamber of secrecy, and there swear by all that is holy to keep secret, know nothing, (in public) but do all they can to proscrib a class of people who are always willing to assist even their enemies when duty demands. The old story of the emigrant appears duly to Junius. But the Know Nothing pony has been driven until he can stand it no longer; the great bug-bear which sung through the ears of Americans, wafted here by English-hirelings, until a Catholic, a foreigner, a traitor, would be looked on as more dangerous than a lion, had been dead until the Know Nothings came to life. Now we hear of the Pope coming here to take the county, anti-Christ in America, the eagle in chains, and Junius flying before the victorious Irish.

You will confer a favor on me Mr. editor, presuming that friend Junius is a delegate to some of the know nothing chambers, if you will forward him a copy of your paper, and tell him, that after a morning's walk over the untrodden heights of Ky., that he came to hand, divested it is true of his first appearance of mildness and gentility, yet welcome as a sunbeam in winter. I received him in the sixth hour—will be with him in the seventh; and shall not forget him in the eleventh; for Pat never forgets a friend. Tell him to get some new goods to talk on. The story of the boy to Perryville, might do for some Fire Engine House in N. Y.; but as to the man feeling Welsh, it is of Irish origin. And when he comes to write on horned cattle, mules, coons, and locomotives and retire. Exit Pat, curtain falls.

Tell him that the coons were thrown in Bardston which he introduced, which I dismiss.—Exit coons.

The mothers mentioned were those who for over five hundred years, suffered the effects of know nothing toleration from the English government, and would still suffer were he to make our laws.

And if he be so dull as not to comprehend the balance, tell him to call on me and I will administer a dose from an Irish goose quill, which will completely clear his brains for the future. Then he will see his position, and how finely he looks in company with his friends in Ireland; with sword in hand, holding the dying infant on the point of a bayonet, which was torn from its mother's bosom, to add fresh wounds to her already bleeding heart, in seeing her infant die, and who was soon to follow by the same hand. Not only for being a Catholic, but a rebel, a traitor; just what Junius calls us. He is a prophet.

He may think I am too severe on him, but let him know that he has got to either support the pillar or let it fall. As long as he keeps his shoulder to it, I rank him with them; and I would not be a watch dog for any such class. Join them and tell us their virtues, and I make no doubt by paying a little cash these hard times, he could get some of them canonized.

I am sorry that friend Junius has so many duties imposed on him, as to render him unable to illustrate his subject. In the meantime I will amend my mind by drawing drafts of Pat, heels up—the courageous know nothings attacking a locomotive under way—and the editor slaying his opponents with a long gun.

I must say, that as I do not know who Junius is; neither can any man tell who Sooner is; unless the editor. Sooner is out of town, and unwilling that any person should take offence, as he feels to all alike. He objects to know nothings, only because they are intolerant to his creed and countrymen; and enemies to the liberties we enjoy from the Constitution, which makes all men equal.

In good feeling Mr. Editor, I return you my most sincere thanks, and will be pleased to hear from your friend Junius, when convenient—

Yours truly

SOONER.

"Ned Buntline" writes to the editor of the Bangor Journal, in reference to Native American movements, as follows: "We no longer need secret societies—they were needed at first, but now they are a hindrance, and a clog to our progress. Our principles are known, our party is formed; our banner is unfurled openly to the world, by our merits let us stand or let us fall!"

PRE-PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—The new postage law, which took effect on the 1st of April, provides that letter postage must be pre-paid. The public should bear this in mind, as letters on which the postage is not paid will not be forwarded.





## LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Mar. 23, 1855.

We are authorized to announce S. G. DABNEY, as a candidate for the office of *Magistrate* for the Lebanon district, at the ensuing May election.

As CHARLEY WINTERSMITH, of Hardin county, has been nominated as candidate for Congress, by the known nothings of this District, would it not be as well, for the liberal minded men of both the old parties, who are antagonistic to Buntianism, to be up and doing? The struggle now, (according to the Louisville Journal,) is between Know-nothingism and Democracy. The former have marshaled their forces in the field, what are those opposed to them going to do? We await an answer! We propose that meetings be held immediately in the counties composing the districts, and appoint delegates to a Convention at Bardstown, or some other point. Said delegates to be instructed to go for the most available man, be he Whig or Democrat, who is sound to the core on true Republicanism. What say you friends?

Our friend, the delectable and poetical editor of the Louisville Journal, takes Mr. H. M. McCARTY, the editor of the Paducah Journal, to task for placing in our possession the letter of Mr. HANLON, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, (of olden times.) Now, had any one but a political trickster like Geo. D. PRENTICE, questioned Mr. McCARTY's right to publish, or have published the aforesaid letter, we should have said nothing but let Mr. McC. defend himself, which, we conceive he is perfectly capable of doing. But as Mr. Prentice has struck the bell first in telling for the defunct Whig party, it seems as though he would resist the right of any one to take hold of the rope. Mr. McCarty in giving us a copy of said letter, and our publishing it, only verified what you proclaimed in your issue of the 20th ult., viz: the fact of the abandonment and disbanding of the said party. What more could the gentleman want? Is he still afraid that the honor of being chief mourner of the Whig party might be snatched from him? Nobody, we presume, would wish to deprive him of any laurels he may have acquired since his warm reception into the welcome arms of "Buntianism."

Prentice's objections to Mr. Hanlon's letter being published in corroboration of his avowal, puts us in mind of an old gentleman who gave in his experience to a "Love Feast." He went on to say that he had been an egregious sinner:—had cheated his neighbors, lied, &c.—When he got through, a neighbor of his, arose and remarked, that he had been living near the brother for twenty years, and he could corroborate all he had stated, and that every word he had uttered was emphatically true. Thereupon the penitent old man arose, and in a powerful wrath exclaimed, as he shook his clenched fist at his neighbor:—"You just wait until meetin' is out and I'll lam you outen your boots."

A word about Mr. McCarty's putting the aforesaid letter into our hands, who he says "will accompany it with unfriendly and adverse comments," and we are done. We have re-read our article since we have seen the Journal, (for that paper has never thought proper to exchange with us, and has not even shown us that courtesy, when we have had the high honor of being noticed by it,) and can discover naught of "unfriendly and adverse comments." The gist of our article, as we take it, is, an inquiry of the old line Whigs what they are going to do in the matter:—whether they are going to go over en masse with their General Committee and Prentice, to know-nothingism, or keep up a mere semblance of a party organization.

What has become of our fair correspondent "Stella May"? Has she laid aside her gifted pen—and will she no more grace our columns with those pure deep thoughts, which burn and glow within the secret chambers of her truly noble mind? She came to us like some glowing sunbeam; dispelled the icy chilliness from our heart—awoke "holy memories" in our mind, and ere we could welcome her glad arrival; silence chains her pen.

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been reported in the Legislature of New York.

Heretofore we have had but little to say about Romanism. During the approaching canvass we expect to have much to say to our readers upon this subject. The triumph of the Democratic nominees in August next will be hailed as a triumph of Catholicism. Kentuckians, are you prepared for such an event?—Americans, will you permit such a result? Paducah American.

There's Multum in parvo for you. Here a man who has got lower down to his work than any other groveler who bends the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift may fol ow fawning."

declares that "hitherto we have had but little to say about Romanism." He has persecuted Catholics, individually and collectively, (if it be not a misnomer to call his pueril attacks by the dignified title of persecution,) ever since he found it "took" with the Paduchians. If he was near as great a man as he thinks he is, we would expect to hear, some bright, moon-light day, when the inky pall of overshadowing clouds made the darkness tangible, of another conversion of another Saul; and future historians would have to record the fact of a voice from the cloud saying: "Perry, Perry, why persecutest thou me?" But as he is not quite so important a personage, he need not delude himself with the hope that such a conversion may fall to his lot.

But he threatens to spread himself!—If he does, we would say, by way of warning to the citizens of "Egypt," "For God's sake, ladies and gentlemen, save yourselves, the Giasucos are loost!"

The latter part of this pretty little piece of literature, we will leave to the consideration of our readers; not caring to put our hand into the pie which has been prepared.

Our extremely sagacious, though anonymous correspondent "Fair-Play," is politely informed that if he will leave his address, we will call on him for his invaluable advice when we need it. He is also advised to put his head in a sock, he may thereby brighten up his ideas and refresh his memory. Does he not know, (and he certainly does, unless he is an out and out know nothing,) that the controversy he alludes to, was originally between Junius and himself, and if he wishes to be self-constituted moderator he may as well drop a line to "Sooner." He is also informed that if anything we may have said or may hereafter say, pinches, bruises or lacerates him, we can advise nothing but the use of cold water; as that will serve to keep him cool, and keep down all irritation. As for his garbled and lying quotations from O'Connell's speeches, taken from an ardent unprincipled and filthy know nothing sheet, they are too palpably forgeries for us to take any notice of them.

We would respectfully suggest to our cotemporary of the Louisville Times, to adjust his spectacles. He publishes our piece in relation to the Whig Central Committee, the Whig party, &c., and credits it to the Bardstown Herald. Now, we are not disposed to be punctilious on these matters, but as there is no such paper in existence, it would be as well to let the public know where the said article emanates from.

The suit in regard to the tax on the county subscription to our branch Rail Road was about to come up at the time of our going to press. We had thought to withhold the issue until it was decided, but suppose it will consume a good deal of time, so we waive it until our next issue. This suit is of vital importance to every individual citizen of the county; for which ever way it goes some parties will be losers. There have been very able counsel employed on both sides in this suit, and we look forward to some brilliant displays of eloquence and erudition.

We neglected by an unintentional oversight, last week, to mention the presence at the bar, of our legal friends, Messrs. M. R. HARDIN, R. J. BROWN, W. BOOKER, and last though not least, L. R. THURMAN.

We have this week, by particular request, inserted two articles from the Bardstown Herald, in regard to our old and very particular friend, Dr. R. C. PALMER. We call attention to them.

The Governor of Kentucky has pardoned Edward Martin, who was recently convicted in Covington, and sentenced to the penitentiary for an assault with the intent to kill, by biting a man's nose off.

In Madison county, Ky., on the 17th inst., near Ellettsburg, a young man, named Riley, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of R. C. Covington.

B. S. HUGHES, former candidate for Assessor, in Boyle County, has been in town for the past week or so. He professes to be "all right on the goose."

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

## TELEGRAPHIC.



## ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, March 27.

The Collins steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 10th. The Czar's death is confirmed. The Emperor Alexander II. has succeeded peacefully to the Russian throne, and has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father Nicholas. Constantine and his other brothers and officers have taken oaths of allegiance.

Alexander has confirmed Gortschakoff as diplomatist, and his previous instructions to negotiate.

The first preliminary conference has been held at Vienna.

Nicholas had recalled Menschikoff, and appointed Gortschakoff chief in command, and Osten Sacken second.

Alexander had appointed Gen. Rudiner minister of war.

The allies have ordered their generals to press forward the war.

There had been more fighting in the Crimea.

The French stormed a redoubt, skillfully erected by the Russians, during the night, and several hundred were killed.

There was a strong rumor that the Grand Duke Michael is wounded and dead at Sevastopol.

The blockade of the Danube is raised. Broussa was destroyed, with the most of its inhabitants, by an earthquake.

Difficulties are serious in Ticino, Switzerland.

The Belgian crisis continues.

The King of Denmark is sick.

The Atlantic left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 10th, and arrived off Sandy Hook about midnight, but did not come up till daylight. She had westerly gales during the entire passage. She brings 74 passengers, among them Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Newman, &c. The Atlantic arrived out on the 4th.

The Czar died on the afternoon of Friday, March 2d, of a disease of atrophy of the lungs. His last words to the Empress were, "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words."

It is stated that a few days before the Czar's death, he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Emperor's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. Several theater managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering.

The Berlin court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused great agitation. The Emperor of Austria directs in acknowledgement of services rendered by Nicholas during the time of his unfortunate trials, that Nicholas' regiment of cuirassiers shall always preserve the name as a 'souvenir in the Austrian army.'

In Paris the police arrested some ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful of the dead Czar.

Of the departure of Napoleon for the scene of war, nothing additional is known. Lord Lucan has been denied a court martial.

Roebuck's committee is proceeding. A daughter was born to the Empress of Austria.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Halifax, March 30.

The Asia arrived last night, with dates to the 16th inst.

There is nothing important from Sevastopol.

The public attention has been centered on the Vienna conference, and the hopes and fears of the public are about equally balanced as to the probabilities of peace.

The Austrian and Prussian circulars indicate peace, but the manifesto of the Czar Alexander is interpreted as being warlike.

The Vienna conference held its first formal meeting on the 1st inst. Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador, was not present.

The allies have reopened the fires on Sevastopol with good effect.

There is nothing from the Danube.

The Roebuck Committee of the English Parliament is still in session, and are continuing their inquiries into the conduct of the war.

Napoleon's journey to the Crimea is supposed to have been postponed.

The ministerial crisis in Belgium continues.

SPAIN.—An interesting paper from General Concha respecting the Cuban conspiracies, has been laid before the Cortes, recommending that concessions be made to the Cubans. A vote of approval was unanimously passed by the Cortes.

A new Bavarian loan has been promulgated.

The Congress at Vienna formally met on the 15th. There was present, one French, two English, two Austrian, and

two Turkish representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary was not present.

A telegraphic report says that the discussion on the Osenal basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

There are rumors current that Austria and England will be content with the demolition of Sevastopol.

VIENNA, Friday Night.—At the conference yesterday the plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceeded to enter upon the four basis and the interpretations given them by the allies, having been set before the representative of Russia, he accepted them verbally.

One of the plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute of the protocol, which is to be argued to-morrow, Saturday, the first thing when the ambassadors meet. This document will constitute the basis of the negotiations for peace.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The mission of Gen. Webb is completely failed.

Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty with the allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conference.

SEVASTOPOL.—The allies have resumed firing upon the town.

Letters dated March 1st, explain the discrepancy between the French and Russian accounts.

At the storming of the redoubt on the night of the 23d, the French did not storm two Russian redoubts, finding them not tenable. They destroyed the redoubts, and retired with a loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded.

March 1st.—The following is Menschikoff's despatch:

"During the last night we threw up a second redoubt in front of that which is on the side of our fortifications, and it was impossible for the enemy to prevent us."

Nothing of importance was transpiring at Eupatoria up to March 2d.

At Balaklava sickness is decreasing.

The weather is clear and frosty.

Nine miles of railway were laid down up to March 3d.

The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the valley of Inkermann.

They are also erecting mortar batteries.

Kamar threatens Balaklava, and sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sevastopol.

7th.—Official.—The French despatch, giving information of the death of Nicholas, arrived yesterday.

We threw rockets at Kamrechreh, and set the town on fire.

Two Russian officers deserted to the English.

The siege works are continuing with the greatest activity. (Signed.)

BRUAT.

8th.—There is nothing important.

The Austrian government has notified France that the mission of the Austrian Archduke, William, to St. Petersburg is merely to get sympathy.

Austria addresses a circular to the Germanic federal governments, informing them that the Austrian commissioner will present a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic States. A contingent circular insists on the necessity of being prepared.

Prussia has issued a circular to her diplomatic consular agents, which says that there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace.

Prussia by a decree prohibits the exportation of articles contraband to war.

Menschikoff has gone to Moscow.

The two Grand Dukes are on their way to Moscow from the Crimea, consequently it is not true that the Grand Duke Michael was killed.

Van Osten Sacken is now in command at Sevastopol, Luders is at Alma, and Count Zamoiskey is at Schamyl.

The British Committee of inquiry on the state of the army now before Sevastopol, has been in session ten days.

Earl Lucan, Col. Kennebec, a commissaire officer, and J. Macdonald, the administrator of the London Times, have been examined. Their evidence confirms the worst.

The mismanagement of the pulvonic fund exceeds £100,000 sterling.

The ship Great Republic had arrived at London. There was no dock large enough to receive her.

The steamer Great Britain sailed from Cork on the 13th, with 1,750 men for the Crimea.

An encampment is preparing for the foreign legion near Fokeston.

Since the death of Nicholas the general aspect of monetary and commercial affairs have undergone a favorable change, and hopes of a cessation of hostilities are more general. Gold was increasing. The discount at present was made at 4½ to 4 for first class short bills.

Our Melbourne dates are to Jan. 9th. All was quiet. Several failures had occurred.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's visit to the Crimea continues doubtful.

The warlike preparations are as active as ever.

Orders have been given to prepare transports from Toulon for 50,000 men and 8,000 horses.

Gen. Weddell, the Prussian Envoy, has returned to Paris.

The Monitor officially contradicts the calumny against Gen. Forey, that he was in correspondence with the enemy.

SPAIN.—The government received confidential communications from Gen. Concha, stating that the condition of Cuba inspired him with considerable uneasiness, and he recommends that concessions be made to the colony; that a Cuban Deputy be sent to the Spanish Cortes, and begs the government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says would be fatal to his measures, and cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States.

If the Cubans be not pacified by this

concession, he says that twenty thousand troops could retain Cuba to Spain.

March 8.—The government informed the Cortes that tranquility was restored in Cuba, and that the government would do its utmost to prevent further difficulty.

EXCOMMUNICATED.—Yesterday a lady of this city was regularly excommunicated by the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church on account of holding opinions of infidel tendency. She is a believer in spiritualism and disavows the doctrine of the Christian Church.—St. Louis Mirror.

If the lady above spoken of had been "excommunicated" by the minister of the Roman Catholic Church "on account of holding opinions of infidel tendencies," what a burst of horror would have spread itself through the columns of some of our papers. The Union would have been on the point of "bursting," our liberties destroyed, and thousands of innocents in danger from the Jesuits.—Detroit Times.

FIRE IN WINCHESTER.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter of yesterday says:

We learn that a very destructive fire took place in Winchester, Ky., on Monday morning last, by which twenty-one houses were destroyed, and a loss from thirty to forty thousand dollars incurred. The fire broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, in a large stable in the rear of the jail property, and nearly the entire square was destroyed, including a number of business houses, the jail, and the law offices of the Messrs. Hanson, Smith, and Houston and Downey.

"War with Russia," "Hostilities African in Kaffria," "Rebellion in Australia," are little jobs the British government have in hand just now. The Hottentots are to be cut up, as soon as soldiers can be spared for the performance. The Australians are to be coaxed a little, and then cuffed into obedience. It is well for both those dependencies, just now, that there is war with Russia.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, on the 1st of April, 1855, and which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Adams Mrs. Emily, Anderson B. Anderson, Abell Francis, Abell Miss Mary, Abell Philip.

B. Brown Richard D., Beaver Ellen P., Brown Miss Mary, Brown Henry, Brown, Miss Rachel, Brown Brown, Bolger John, Blanford S. S.

C. Cole Francis 2, Cole Cornelia 2, Conner James, Casky Jane 2, President Cumberland University, Coffee Susan, Catlin John, Cox, R. H., care C. M. C. Clark D., C. Marion Circuit Court.

D. Duncan Henry.

E. Elliott Jonathan, Elliott Allen, Elliott James, Edwards Warren 2.

F. Fleece Wm E., Fleming Wm B., Fowler Thos.

G. Greenwood Miss M. E., Gray Archy, Gibbs Rosa Mrs., Graves C. H.

H. Hutchins Miss Lizzy L., Haskins J. B., Hughes Lewis, Harris Mildred, Hagan Jno S., Handley Alex., Haglewood J. G.

J. Jarboe Miss Catharine.

K. Kelly Madam Eulali, Knott Wm, Kirk Lidia A. Miss.

L. Lancaster W. D., Lancaster Lizzie Miss, Lee Miss M. C., Lanum Miss S. M.

M. Milbourn Alonzo, Myers S. P., Miller Jos., Mulloney Miss S. E., McElroy F., Mattingley Miss D., Mattingley Gabriel, Mattingley Jno B., Mattingley Wm., Malone Quinton, Mason Mr., Musgrove Elizabeth, Milburn Mrs. Clara, Mill Jno M., Miles John, Myers Margaret, Miles Lucinda and Wm.

O. Olvy Basil, O'Neal Miss C.

P. Penick B. (col'd man) Penick Adaline, do, Pothead Messrs & Co., Payne Rollin, Phillips Charles, Purdy Mrs. Lucy, Purdy A. L., Purdy Miss M. J., Powick Miss A. E., Pipes Saul H., Peterson, Martha.

R. Robertson Jas or Jno, Rige P. J., Raley, Cornelius, Ray A. N., Ray & Spears, Rogers Wm, Rogers G. A., Ramsey Jas, Russell Jas. Ray Hugh.

S. Spalding Miss May, Spalding Wm, Spalding Wm J., Smith B. F., Miss C., Smith Messrs R. L. & Co., Smock L. W., Smock Robt, Swan Saml, Sweeney Miss Mary.

T. Thompson Mrs C., Taylor Healy, Thibodand J. B., Thomas J. R.

V. Vancleave B., Violet J.

W. Williams Viney, Williams Saml, Webby Elias, Wheat Miss Mary P., Watson David 2, Wilkerson Jos., Wise Calc., Walker Sanger, Walker Phil, Walker Benj., Warren Wm, Warren Jno., Williams J. N., While T. T., Watts S., Wathen Wm H.

H. L. MUDD, P. M.

Kentucky Stage Company's Line.

FROM LEXINGTON TO GLASGOW.

Connecting with Lines to NASHVILLE and other Southern Points.

LEAVING LEXINGTON DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

after the arrival of the Covington and Louisville Cars, passing through Nicholasville, Bryantsville, Danville, Perryville, Lebanon, New Market, Salem, Campbellsville, Greensburg, Monroe, and Blue Spring Grove, to Glasgow. This line passes within a short distance of the MAMMOTH CAVE, and is the best route for that point. It also connects, at Bryantsville, with a line which passes through Lancaster to Crab Orchard. Returning, arrives at Lexington, daily, in time to connect with the afternoon trains for LOUISVILLE and COVINGTON.

March 28th, 3m

NOTICE.

ALL Those who have any claims against The estate of James C. McElroy, deceased will present them by the 15th day of April next for payment, and all those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as we wish to wind up the estate.

JOHN & HARVEY McELROY, Executors of J. C. McElroy, dec.

March 16

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP as an estray, by Thomas H. Hamilton, living four miles north west of Lebanon, Marion county Ky. ONE RED STEER, 2 or 3 years old, with a smooth crop off the right ear, and half crop under-bit left, valued at \$10 00.

Given under my hand this Feb. 1st 1855.

B. EDMONDS, J. P. M. C.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Warren & McDonough is hereby dissolved, and all persons indebted to said firm are respectfully called on to settle immediately.

jan 24 1m WARREN & McDONOUGH.

TAILORING!

McDONOUGH, respectfully informs his patrons that the public generally that he is going to carry on the

Tailoring Business

In the room over Mr. Bricken's Grocery Store. He solicits their patronage and promises to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Grateful for the past he hopes for a continuance of the same in future.

jan 24 1m P. McDONOUGH.

TAILORING!

W. WARREN, respectfully informs the public that he still will be found at the old stand, and solicits a continuance of their former patronage.

Having gained a perfect and accurate knowledge of cutting, I feel safe in warranting to the public all work done in my establishment, of every description.

jan 24 1m W. WARREN.

BURN HARRISON, BEN. SELBY, HARRISON & SELBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to them in the Marion County and the Courts of the adjoining counties. Particular attention will be given to collections.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 29.

## Special Notices.

SYPHILIS, SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificates of Richard Adams, High Sheriff of Richmond, Vir., Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Gen. Welch, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hundley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier. See advertisement.

Holland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have indeed proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position. See advertisement.

Dr. Gehegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections,





Wednesday Morning, Mar. 23, 1855.

**Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!**

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

**Notice.**

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

**Wanted, Immediately.**—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

We are in reception of *Graham's Magazine* for April. As usual it is replete with valuable and interesting reading. The department of embroidery patterns, so acceptable to the ladies, abounds with its usual interest.

Joel Hinds, of Pulaski county, last week killed a grey eagle, measuring seven feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

The house of Mrs. E. Fairleigh, in Larue county, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Monday. The result of accident. No insurance.

On last Friday night week the dwelling of Mr. Kellar, in Rye township, Perry county, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and, mournful to relate, his three children perished in the flames.

Mr. B. T. Perkins, whose attack on Col. Carpenter our readers are acquainted with, is still in jail at Covington, waiting his trial at the special term of the Kenton County Circuit Court. No one has been found to go his bail; which was fixed at \$8,000.

A meeting of the heirs of John Lawrence, of Watertown, Mass., was held at Boston, on Friday, about three hundred persons being present. It was stated that the English court of chancery had decided that the nice little fortune of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars was awaiting the claim of the heirs of Mr. John Lawrence and his wife. An Agent is to go out in the next steamer.

The old line Whigs who seceded from the recent Whig and Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, met on Saturday, and adopted resolutions denouncing secret political organizations, and recommending the entire secession of the Whig party from the Order.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California to form a new State, to be called Columbia, and to embrace all that part of the State south, and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Touloume and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an amiable basis.

The course of education at West Point is to be lengthened out from four to five years.

Mr. P. V. Scheack, the celebrated peach grower of Brighton, near Rochester N. Y., says that an examination of his orchards has convinced him that not only the buds, but the trees also have been destroyed by the late cold weather. He states that in cutting the limbs from one thousand different trees he found no exception—all had perished.

On Sunday morning last it was discovered that all the liquor shops in Columbus, Ind., during the preceding night had been treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

There is a man named Mellen whom the Bostonians poke fun at, who has recently been nominated in jest for the Presidency. Mellen, though, takes it in blood earnest. Cassius M. Clay lately bored the modern Athenians with a dull lecture on the Beautiful; so they punish him by putting him on the ticket with Mellen for the Vice Presidency. The Evening Post says: "On Tuesday evening a meeting, with closed doors, was held in Cocchiate Hall, at which the following, among other resolutions, was adopted: Resolved, That we take pride in supporting, as our candidate for President, G. W. F. Mellen, M. D., the expounder of the *habeas corpus*; and for Vice President, Cassius M. Clay, who is a proud illustration of the Beautiful.

Mrs. Thomas H. Benton was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, near St. Louis, Tuesday, March 26.

In another part of this paper will be found a communication from "Old Washington," presenting the claims of Dr. R. C. Palmer, of Washington county, as a candidate for Congress next August. We publish it with pleasure, as our paper is always open to such communications. We know the Doctor to be a polished gentleman, an able and profound thinker, a fine orator, an able statesman, and a thoroughgoing whig, who would make a most gallant standard-bearer in the next race for Congress.—*Bardstown Herald* of Jan. 18th.

Speaking of a letter written by the editor of the *Paducah Journal*, an extract from which, we published yesterday, the *Frankfort Commonwealth* says:

"It is pleasant to know that the leading whigs of Frankfort have, in return, an appreciating opinion of the said editor. We heard one of the best and shrewdest of them remark while he was here: 'Mc Cartty of the *Paducah Journal* is in town hunting after an excuse to go over to the Democrats.'"

What a foolish fellow the editor of the *Journal* must be, to go all the way from Paducah to Frankfort hunting "an excuse to go over to the Democrats," when he might have followed the example of the editor of the *Commonwealth* and gone over to the know nothings without any excuse at all.—*Lou. Times*.

The U. S. District Attorney of Ill. was fined \$50 at Chicago, by Judge Wilson, of the Court of Common Pleas, for contempt. He was afterwards committed for contempt. He denounced the Court as "corrupt as hell," and used other language, unfit for publication.

The Western Virginia papers state that cattle are positively dying for want of food. The great drought last season cut off hay, grass and other crops, and the country is too much cleared up to afford browse for the stock. The snow has been deep and long on the ground.

Wm. Holliday, a revolutionary soldier, and one of the guards when Major Andre was executed, died in Delaware county, N. Y., on the 23d ult., aged 104 years. Mr. H. had been thrice married—had 13 children, 80 grandchildren, 151 great-grandchildren, and 17 great-great-grandchildren; making the sum total of his posterity 261.

The farmers in portions of Texas had finished the planting of corn on 1st March.

**DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S**  
**German Bitters,**

PREPARED BY  
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad., Pa.  
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE  
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,  
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the  
Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a dis-  
ordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Face, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY  
DR. HOOFLAND'S  
**CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.**

PREPARED BY  
DR. C. M. JACKSON,  
No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cure attests, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of Diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain, pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

More testimony from the South in favor of HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They stand alone and unapproached by any other remedy now before the public, for the cure of

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

H. W. GHANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

NELSON & EDWARDS, Salina Ky., June 2d, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

T. K. J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852 said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

J. GRANT, Irvine, Ky., June 26, '52, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hoofland's Bitters; physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen and dozen."

DR. P. FATIO & BRO., Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

Sold in Lebanon by L. H. NOBLE, in Springfield by J. S. STARK & SON.

**ONE CENT REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lebanon, on the morning of Tuesday the 31st of October, 1854, a young lad named HENRY DELUNE MEADE.

J. C. MAXWELL, W. W. CLEAVER, J. A. GRAVES, J. W. THOMAS.

**Drs. Maxwell & Cleaver.**

Office two doors above the Drug Store.  
Dec 2a tf

R. KNOTT, JOHN HANNING

**New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.**

THE Undersigned having received a very heavy stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which they have purchased lower than ever before, and are determined to sell for small profits. We invite an examination by our friends and the public generally, before purchasing elsewhere.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

Berage De Laines,  
Plain all wool do.,  
" Silk Shalleys,  
Figured do.,  
Printed lawns,  
Gingham, Lustras,  
Plain, figured and fancy Silks,  
Black Tuscan Satin De Chine,  
French worked Collars,  
Flouncing, Chemises and Sleeves,  
Super bl'k and fancy French Cloths,  
" " " " Cassimeres,  
" " " " Drab De Ta,  
" " " " Satin, silk, plush, velvet & cashmere Vestings,  
Black and fancy Cravats.  
Together with a very heavy and general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,  
Manufactured in part by J. Hanning, which we will warrant all the time.

With a full assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Jaconets, Muslins, Linens, Table Diapers, Towels, Black Laces, Black and Fancy Fringes, Dress Trimmings, Insertings, and Edgings.  
Also Groceries, Hardware, Queensware Cutlery, Boots, Shoes &c. In any of the above articles, our stock will be found very large and complete.  
KNOTT & HANNING  
Nov. 1 tf

**JEWELRY.**  
**DUNCAN & STOY.**

LEBANON, KY.

HAVING just received a splendid stock of JEWELRY, of the latest and most fashionable pattern and of the best quality, would respectfully call the attention of the public generally to their store, at the corner of Republic and Main streets, near the Court House. They have also on hand a fine lot of

Gold and Silver Watches.  
Which they will sell at the lowest cash price. In a word, their stock contains every article which is usually found in a Jewelry store, even in a city. Our prices are such as to please our customers; as we purchased our articles in the East, and consequently can and will sell them as low as they can be bought in the West.

Watches and Clocks are repaired and warranted.  
April 26tf.  
DUNCAN & STOY.

**J. R. Montgomery, & Co.**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN

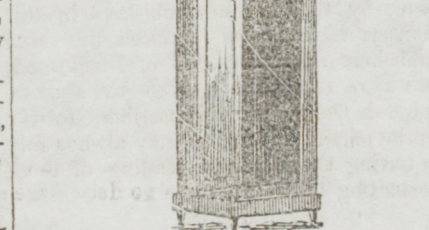
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,  
Window Glass, Glass Ware,  
Manufactured Tobacco,  
Wines, Brandies &c., &c.

509, Main Street, between 3d and 4th,  
Louisville, Ky.

ARE receiving their stock to meet the Fall Trade, and are prepared to offer any article in their line, upon as favorable terms as they can be purchased, and of a quality which they will guarantee.

They respectfully invite the attention of dealers, as they are determined to offer inducements to purchasers, for cash, upon the usual time, to prompt men.

**NEW**  
**Cabinet Shop.**



THE attention of the good people of Lebanon and the surrounding towns and country, is respectfully called to the fact that we are now manufacturing, and will keep on hand, at all times, our Ware Room, in the second story of R. M. Bowman's shop, a large and general assortment of

**FURNITURE AND CHAIRS;**  
Which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest, in the way of Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry.

Bureaus, Book-Cases, Secretaries, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Fancy Work Tables, What Nots; Centre, Side and Pier Tables; Mahogany and Walnut Spring Seat Chairs, Cherry and Walnut Cane Seats; French Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Hair and Moss Spring Mattresses, Lounges, &c., &c., we are prepared to furnish or make to order, on the shortest notice. We invite an inspection, under the confident assurance, that our work will not suffer in comparison with any in this or any other market.

Aug 9tf  
P. S. Coffin making and undertaking, done on the shortest notice.

**New Spring & Summer DRY GOODS.**

THE Undersigned having removed to the stand formerly occupied by C. & H. Boler next door to L. A. Spalding & Co., takes this method of informing his old customers, friends, and the public generally, where to find him.—He would also say, that he has just received, direct from the East, one of the finest and best selected stocks of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,  
Ever before brought to this market. In his store he will be found all the different varieties of goods usually kept in a store.  
april 12, 3m  
E. P. MAHON.

A FINE LOT OF NOTE-PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing Office.  
May 3, tf

J. C. MAXWELL, W. W. CLEAVER, J. A. GRAVES, J. W. THOMAS.

**GRAVES & THOMAS,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Lebanon, Ky.

WILL Practice in all the Courts of Marion and adjoining Counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

**Drs I. Westerfield, & Son**  
HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Ky., tender their professional services to the afflicted. They will give special attention to the treatment of

**CHRONIC DISEASES.**  
The senior partner has been exclusively engaged in the practice of medicine for the last 28 years. In addition to a regular course of study, he read and practiced three years in partnership with the

Indian Doctor Richard Carter, Formerly of Shelby county, Ky., from whom he obtained all those valuable RECIPES and formulas, for the preparation of his PECULIAR REMEDIES, which have proven so eminently successful in the treatment of

**Chronic Diseases.**  
In all cases of simple, uncomplicated diseases where a carefully written description is sent them, post-paid, they will promptly send medicines and directions by mail. sep 20tf

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
A Large and Splendid Assortment of  
**SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS.**

L. A. SPALDING & CO.,

TAKE this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they are now in reception of one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to this market. We would invite an examination of our goods and prices, and feel confident that we will not fail to please the customer in both. Our stock consists in

All the varieties of Ladies' wear, such as Silks, Mirinos, DeLaines, Cashmiers, Prints, &c., &c.  
Also, every variety of Gentlemen's goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, together with a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.  
All of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before filling out your bills.

N. B. We take, as usual, all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, at the market price.  
April 12tf

**DR. GEOHEGAN'S**  
**EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER,**

For Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is the largest stock of goods ever brought to this market. We would invite an examination of our goods and prices, and feel confident that we will not fail to please the customer in both. Our stock consists in

It is prescribed by Physicians, as will be seen by reference to the Circular and by the accompanying certificate.  
Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydropiper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful results, as in the case of the negro girl of Mrs. Simmon's, of Louisville, who was relieved of

Blindness in One Week!!  
In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, White Swelling, Mesenteric Diseases or Negro Consumption, Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sores, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions. Mercurial Discharges, Secondary Syphilis, General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad Habit of System.

For Female Complaints  
this remedy stands unrivalled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is a much more safe and powerful remedy than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it, and you will never regret it. Do not lose confidence if it should seem at first to increase the disease—the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HARDENBURG, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

Dr. A. E. Geohagan—Dear sir: I have examined your recipe for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydropiper, for the cure of Scrofula in all its forms, and other chronic affections, viz Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. Having prescribed, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it effectual, I most cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best alterative and tonic I have ever used: altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its compounds.

T. N. WARFIELD, M. D.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, when taken at one time.

RAYMOND & PATTEN,  
Sole Agent, No. 75 Fourth street,  
Louisville, Ky.

To whom all orders should be addressed.  
Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, and John Stark and Bentley & Cornick, Springfield, Ky.

**NEW GOODS.**

REMOVAL.  
THE Undersigned having just removed to their New Store Room, adjoining J. W. Chandler & Co., where they are now receiving a new stock of

**SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!**  
Their friends and the public generally, are requested to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. They have also, and will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

**GROCERIES!**  
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.  
april 1854, tf  
ADELL, WIMSATT, & CO.

TRUOLSCAP PAPER, of the very best quality, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office.  
may 5, tf

**More Rags Y-e-t-f!!**

**WINCHESTER'S**  
**KENTUCKY LINIMENT!**

WHILE the market is filled with RIVAL LINIMENTS, and the manufacturers of each are bragging and puffing their own articles to the skies as a certain cure for every ill that flesh is heir to, and decrying all others as base imitations or impositions, the proprietor of the

**KENTUCKY LINIMENT**  
Presents his preparation to the public, not as a cure-all, but as a will tried and valuable remedy entirely different in its composition and much superior to any other in all cases where a Liniment is required.

**FOR MAN OR BEAST**  
It is equally useful, and in particular it excels every other in its prompt action and superior cleansing properties, producing in all sores a

**HEALTHY CONDITION and SPEEDY CURE!!!**  
Sprains, Cuts, Sore-Throat, Burns, Neuralgia, and all similar complaints, it cures like magic, and it is particularly RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES, as being—unlike any other Liniment—perfectly free from oil, grease, tar, or anything that soils or stains. In particular its freedom from grease makes it far preferable on the score of neatness, as an application to the human skin.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and the principle Druggists and Dealers throughout the country.  
April 13 1853-tf.

**R. R. R.**  
**REMEDIES.**

Radway's Ready Relief,  
Radway's Renovating Resolvent,  
Radway's Ready Regulators.

The use of which will in all cases INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASES and ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

No pain or sickness, or disease, or unhealthy matter will remain in or affect the system while it is under the influence of

**R. R. R. REMEDIES.**  
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY.

**EXTERNAL PAINS.**  
The moment it is applied Externally it stops all Pain.

**IT CURES**  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Tic Dolorous, Gout, Sprains and Strains, Paralysis, Distorted Limbs, Sick Headache, Painful Swellings, Cramps and Spasms.

**IN A FEW HOURS.**  
**INTERNAL PAINS.**  
A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, will stop the most distressing pains Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, instantly soothe, arrest and allay the most violent Cramps, Spasms, and Convulsions.

**R. R. RELIEF.**  
The very moment it is applied it stops pain, arrests disease and remove its cause.

**R. R. RELIEF.**  
**Cripples Leap for Joy!!!**  
The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief: it rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limb, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, a strengthens and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

**R. R. RELIEF.**  
The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief: it rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limb, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, a strengthens and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

**Cough cured in Five Minutes.**  
Radway's Ready Relief, cured a gentleman in five minutes, of a severe fit of coughing. The gentleman had not slept for two nights; it was applied Externally and Internally.

**R. R. RELIEF.**  
**Rheumatism!**  
An aged gentleman was troubled with Rheumatism for six years. Sometimes his feet would swell to three times their natural size he suffered the most excruciating pains. He was relieved from pain in Five Minutes after using R. R. Relief. He has not been troubled since.

**A CARD.**  
We guarantee that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, Radway's Ready Relief will do all that is here set down. One trial will prove its efficacy. The moment it is applied it arrests the progress of diseased action, and instantly allays irritation.

R. R. R. is sold for 25 cents per bottle, and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Genuine Relief.  
Each bottle to be Genuine must bear the facsimile signature of RADWAY & CO.

On the Label, and the letters  
**R. R. R.**  
Blown in the Glass.

Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon Ky., and JOHN STARK, Springfield, Ky.

**SELBY HOUSE,**  
**LEBANON, KY.**

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. HALL, take this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to receive boarders, by the day, week or month. The house has been thoroughly refitted and re-furnished with the most costly and neat furniture.

Those who stop with them may be assured that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. The Stables of the establishment will always be supplied by the best of provender and attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the North East corner of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter the street coming from Springfield.

Jan. 12, 1853 tf.

**SERVANTS WANTED.**

I WISH to buy or hire a likely Boy and Girl, from 16 to 24 years of age; suitable for a Hotel; for which I will pay the highest price in cash. Persons having such, would do well to call and see me at the Lebanon Hotel.

July 13 1853 tf  
J. H. KIRK.

**TWENTY**  
**NEGROES WANTED.**

WE will hire twenty Negroes from this time to the end of the year, and for GOOD ABLE HANDS we will pay liberal prices.—We would prefer hands accustomed to coalng, good axe-men or good teamsters.

We will hire by the month or the remainder of the year.

Persons having good hands to hire next year will do well to see us before making any other engagement. Those wishing the hire in ADVANCE, can get it by making a fair deduction.

We can furnish employment for one or two good Teams.

Good hands, of sober and industrious habits, can at all times find constant employment with us; and all having families will be furnished good houses, with large gardens, free of rent.

Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, Esq., Bardstown, or at the Works, to

PATTERSON MOORE & CO., Belmont Furnace, Bullitt county, Ky.

July 12 tf 2sq, chd to Bardstown Herald.

**5,000** POUNDS of clean Linnen and Cotton RAGS wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price CASH will be paid.  
may 5, tf

**PROSPECTUS**  
**OF**  
**THE LEBANON POST.**



## Scissoring.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Dwight was in the habit of submitting his early poetical writings to the inspection of his friend and fellow-student, John Trumbull. —Dwight had crowded into his great poem, "The Conquest of Canaan" several descriptions of thunder-storms. Trumbull having read part of it, sent the author word, that when he forwarded the remainder he wished him also to "send a lightning rod."

In Salem, Mass., after the late heavy snow fall, a man was discovered poking a stick into a huge snow-bank. On being asked why he amused himself thus? "Amuse!" said he, in a voice that betrayed the deepest anxiety of mind—"Fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhere near this spot."

It is said that in St. Louis there is a name to one firm which is capital for these hard times, viz, Grin and Barrett.

Refusing to pay your printer's bill and robbing hen-roosts are the same thing in Dutch, only a little differently expressed.

It was old Jedediah Morse, D. D., who described Albany as a "city with 1500 houses, and 6000 inhabitants, all with their gable ends in the street." Well, it is the old Dutch taste, and taste marks the character of a people.

An angry man calling upon Incledon, the celebrated vocalist, for satisfaction for some offence, he took a position, and sung Black-eyed Susan in his unequalled style. "There," said he to his auditor, who stood breathless with surprise and admiration, "if that don't satisfy you, you are the most unreasonable fellow I ever met with, for it has given satisfaction to several thousands."

"Please, mister, give me a bundle of hay." "Yes, my boy. Is it for your father?" "No, 'tain't it for the old hoss—father don't eat hay, you goose."

A witness in the Police Court, during a trial for liquor selling, was asked how he knew that it was gin that he drank. "Because," said the witness, "I had taken 14 or 15 drinks of gin during the afternoon, and I think I ought to know how it tasted." Seller committed.

A lady was drinking a small glass of wine just as a gentleman asked a taste of it. "It is all gone," said she, laughing, "unless you take it from my lips." "I should be most happy," he replied, "but I never take sugar with my wine." Fine compliment, wasn't it? Looked like an invitation.

Beware of a bag, tied round the neck with a white cravat, the contents of which are—impudence, conceit and hypocrisy. Any person may detect the contents of said bag by an unpleasant odor that escapes on the least agitation.

From the Bardstown Herald, of Jan. 18th. Mr. Editor.—The names of several gentlemen have already been presented through the press, for the consideration of the community, in connection with the next Congressional race in this district. We have forbore to express our own preference until now. But an intimate and thorough knowledge of the wishes of this country, and we may say those of Marion also, forbid us to be longer silent on this subject.

Whilst we we cheerfully support any gentleman of fair abilities and correct principles, for that office, our own citizen, Dr. R. C. Palmer, it must ever be distinctly understood, is our first choice. And who, we fearlessly ask, within the limits of this District has higher claims. As a gentleman, as a politician, as a man of finely cultivated and of rare original capacity, he stands second to no man within our limits.

Dr. Palmer, in fact, belongs to a class of men whose claims for public consideration, most decidedly attract and deserve attention. Though connected with as brave and chivalrous an ancestry as have ever rendered patriotic services to the country, like many distinguished men in the State, the Doctor was born to no patrimony;—a poor boy without the means of acquiring an education beyond the limits of a country school, by the early death of his father he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and had to enter as a regular and do service in the great battle of life, not only for his own support, but also for that of his father's family thus early dependent upon him. How gallantly he has acquitted himself is known to all. Let no man say that circumstances of this sort add not to the claims of a citizen; for, when united as they are in this instance, with other eminent qualifications, they give the highest warrant and guarantee for the faithful discharge of public duties, and in the early and pure days of the Commonwealth, they always received the consideration they deserved.

We do not know the wishes of the Doctor in regard to this office. He is now occupying a seat in the Kentucky senate, having been placed there by an overwhelming vote of the District over a very worthy competitor. We doubt not, however, he will be willing to yield to the wishes of his constituency, and in fact, since the adoption of the revised statutes, very few except local measures remain for the action of the Legislature.

OLD WASHINGTON.

So far as heard from, the Know-Nothing majority in the New Hampshire Legislature is 118 in the House, and about two to one in the Senate.

Putnam is said to have sold his Magazine for \$12,000. The name of the purchaser has not been given.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The best Newspaper in the World.

The New York Weekly Herald is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information; and editorials of general interest that have appeared in the New York Daily Herald.

It is neatly printed in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the best and most valuable weekly papers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No expense is spared for this purpose.

The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or six months per copy. Editors of newspapers throughout the country are particularly requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent. commission on all cash subscriptions. Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

One copy Weekly Herald; 1 year,	\$3 00
Five copies, " " " "	11 25
Ten " " " "	22 50
Fifteen " " " "	33 75
Twenty " " " "	45 00
Twenty-five " " " "	56 25
Thirty " " " "	67 50
Thirty-five " " " "	78 75
Forty " " " "	90 00
Forty-five " " " "	101 25
Fifty " " " "	112 50

Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own. All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city. Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

J. W. CHANDLER, R. S. PETERS, A. J. ZENKINS

## NEW ASSORTMENT OF

## SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all descriptions, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons. Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

We have a large, new, and well selected stock of Books and plain and fancy Stationery.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

Apr. 12 1854fr. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

## LEBANON HOTEL.

J. H. KIRK, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD Respectfully announce to the Travelling Public, that he has just finished in a fine manner his Tavern Stand in Lebanon, where he will at all times be happy to entertain his friends and the public generally, and will spare no pains to make them comfortable when they put up with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market can afford. His bar contains the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and his stable with the best provider, and attentive grooms.

Buggies and horses always on hand to hire by the day or week. Horses kept by the day, week, or month, at very reasonable rates.

May 5, 5fr. J. H. KIRK.

## LIST OF PRICES

—AT THE—

## LEBANON HOTEL.

Boarding and lodging per day, \$1 50  
do do per week, 7 00  
do do per month, 20 00  
do do per year, 180 00

Boarding without lodging per day, 1 00  
do do per week, 5 00  
do do per month, 15 00  
do do per year, 130 00

All meals sent to room 25 cents extra charge.

Single meal, 50

Supper, breakfast and lodging, 1 00

Dinner and horse feed, 40

Single feed per horse, 40

Keeping horse per day, 75

do do per week, 3 00

do do per month, 12 00

do do per year, 125 00

All transient boarders will be required to settle at the end of each week.

All others at the expiration of one month.

J. H. KIRK, Proprietor.

Lebanon Hotel, August 23d, 1854 fr

## RUN AWAY.

COMMITTED TO JAIL on Dec. 27th 1854, a NEGRO BOY supposed to be 20 years of age, complexion yellow, 5 feet 6 inches high, weight 165 or thereabouts, no scars perceptible. Dress, short sack coat, of blue plaid, grey pants of woolen goods; wool hat, and shoes. Said Boy calls himself JAKE HERSE.

JNO. MOORE, Jailor of Green Co.

Jan. 10 6w

## GLASGOW

## Female Seminary.

THE Spring Session will commence on the 3d Monday in January, under the superintendence and instruction of P. B. Hawkins, Principal; Mrs. J. G. Hardy, Mrs. P. B. Hawkins, Miss M. E. Ellingwood and Joseph G. Taylor, teacher of Music. All the English branches, besides French, Latin and Greek will be taught, and prices range from \$8 to \$15 dollars, and music on the Piano 20 dollars per session, and \$3 dollars for the use of instrument to practice on. Four new rooms have been added to the Institution and now finished, two for residence, and two music-rooms; besides a lot for play-ground.

TAKEN UP as estray, TWO HOGS.

One Blue Barrow, marked with two smooth crops, slit in the left ear; and one spade snout; black head and black rump and marked as above, both have long tails, by T. J. Sweets, living in Marion county; on the waters of Salt Lick Creek, 4 miles below Raywick. Said hogs were appraised at \$8 by Haten Harris.

Given under my hand, this 27th of November, 1854.

J. T. DOWNS, J. P. M. C.

## St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those entrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1-2 months, \$130.00 Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00
5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

## PROSPECTUS

OF

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late REV. WILLIAM BRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.

The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval. The beauty and salubrity of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

## TERMS PER SESSION.

(INvariably in Advance.)

Board, including Washing, Mending, Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and Lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$42 10

Board, &c., (as above,) with use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-Keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, or either of these branches, 47 00

Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 50 00

Tuition in French, (Extra,) 5 00

Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00

Stationery, (Pens, Ink and Paper,) when furnished, 2 50

Physician's Fee and Medicines, per Session, 1 50

Books, and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices;

For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10 00

Music, per session, 10 00

## Scott's Weekly Paper.

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